



Puzzle out the past!

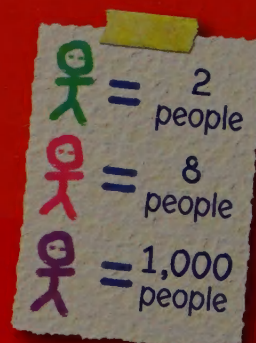
true or false?

Dublin

chart busters

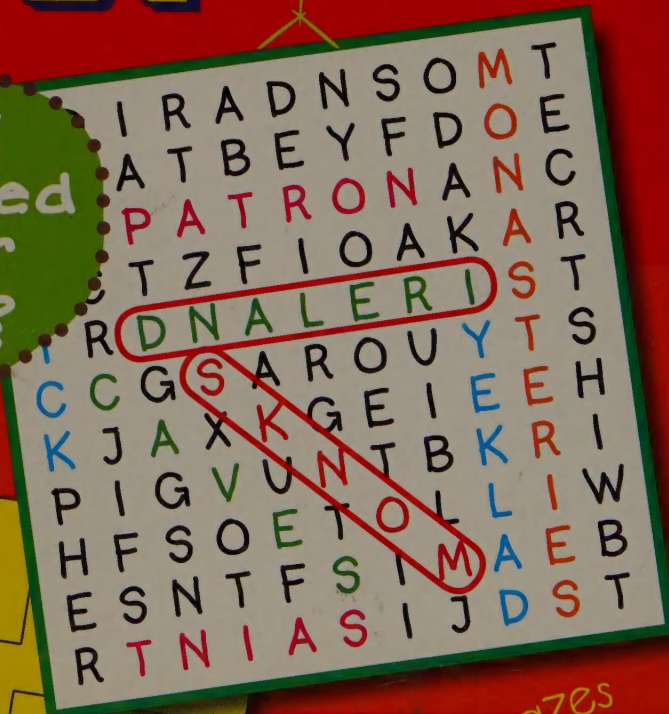
Activity Book

wordsearches



What happened in our town?

how many?



mazes



How well
do you know
Dublin?

Try this
quiz to
find out



Where can you see illuminated
manuscripts decorated by monks?

What did Saint Patrick
bring to Ireland?

What is the name of the Viking
settlement archaeologists found
in Dublin?

When was Christchurch
Cathedral burnt down?

How many people in Ireland lived
on potatoes before the Great
Famine struck?

(You can find the answers on the
flap at the back of the book.)

This book about
Dublin belongs to

.....
.....

Your **past**
Your **now**
Your **future**

Your **history4ever**

Auntie Sarah and Uncle
James getting married



← cringe!



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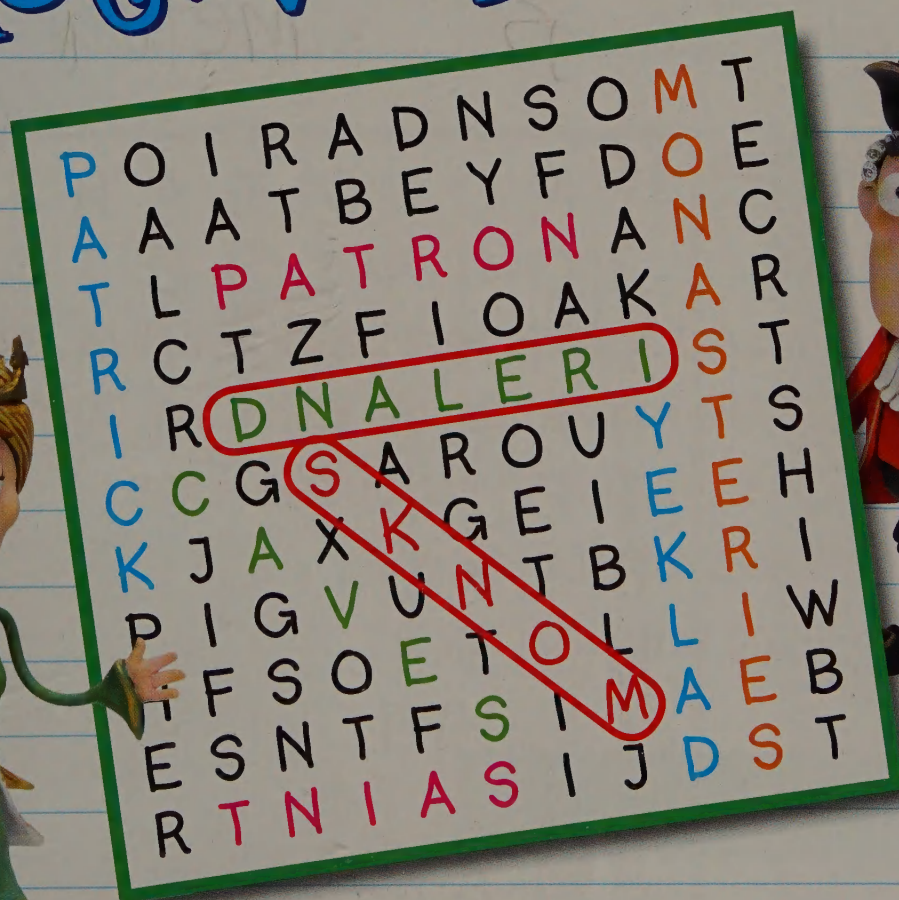
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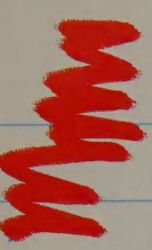
Dublin



Activity Book

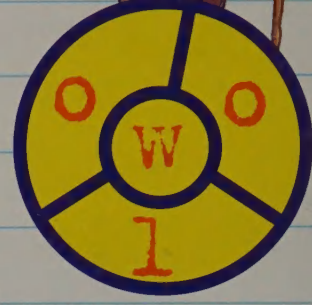
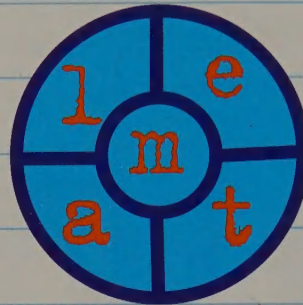
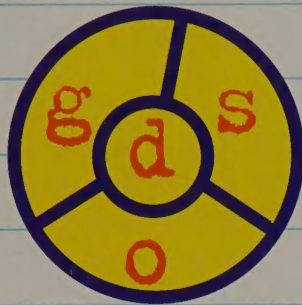
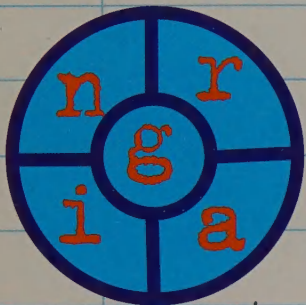
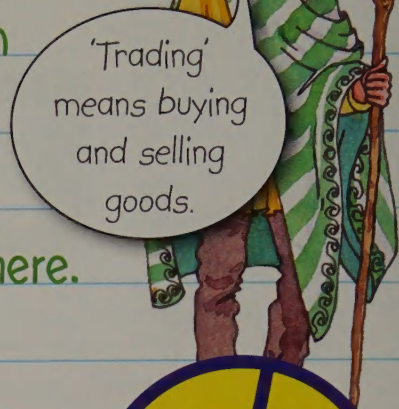


HOMETOWN WORLD



Unscramble the past

The Celts arrived in Dublin in 250 BC and began to use it as a trading centre. Starting with the letter in the middle, unscramble these word circles to discover some of the things traded there.



1. grain

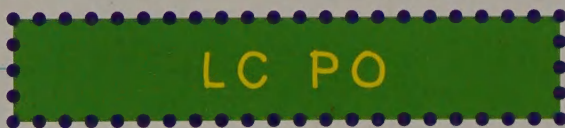
2. dogs

3. metal

4. wool

Fill me in

Dublin grew out of a settlement beside the River Liffey. The name Dublin comes from the Irish name Dubh Linn, but what does it mean? To find out, fill in the missing spaces with the following letters, starting with the letter 'L'.



B _ A _ K _ O _ L



Wordsearch

In the 5th century, Saint Patrick helped to bring Christianity to Ireland. Some early monks lived on beaches or in caves like those on Dalkey Island. Others lived in monasteries. Can you find these words in the grid below? They run forwards, backwards, diagonally, up and down.

St Patrick
is the Patron Saint
of Ireland.



The monasteries were
places of learning.

The writings of the
monks tell us a lot about
ancient Ireland's history.

P	O	I	R	A	D	N	S	O	M	T
A	A	A	T	B	E	Y	F	D	O	E
T	L	P	A	T	R	O	N	A	N	C
R	C	T	Z	F	I	O	A	K	A	R
I	R	D	N	A	L	E	R	I	S	T
C	C	G	S	A	R	O	U	Y	T	S
K	J	A	X	K	G	E	I	E	E	H
P	I	G	V	U	N	T	B	K	R	I
H	F	S	O	E	T	O	L	L	I	W
E	S	N	T	F	S	I	M	A	E	B
R	T	N	I	A	S	I	J	D	S	T

~~PATRON~~

IRELAND

~~MONKS~~

CAVES

~~PATRICK~~

DALKEY

~~MONASTERIES~~

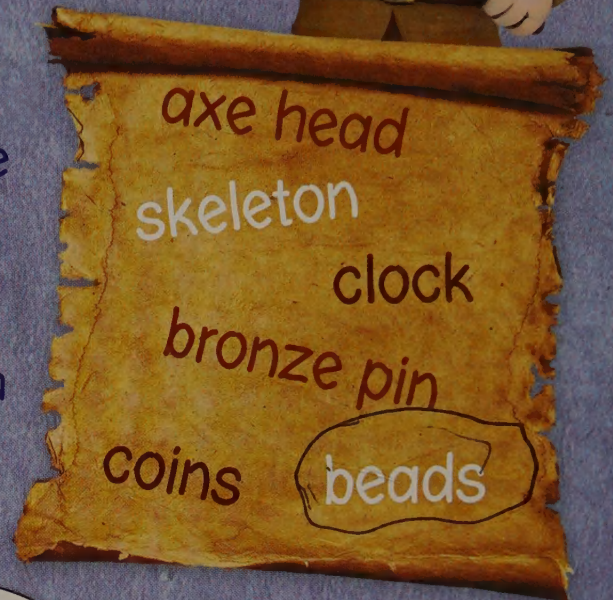
SAINT

Spot the fake

Celtic burial mounds can still be seen at Coolock and Glasnevin.



We know some things about Dublin's ancient past from evidence that archaeologists have dug up. Over 5,000 years ago, people in Dublin buried their rubbish in pits. The remains tell us they hunted boar and seal, and ate hazelnuts, wild plums and salmon, too. All the artefacts on the scroll have been dug up from Celtic burial mounds in north Dublin – except for one. Draw a circle round it.

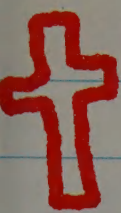


Anyone fancy a salmon and wild plum stew?

I'd prefer a leg of roasted wild boar!

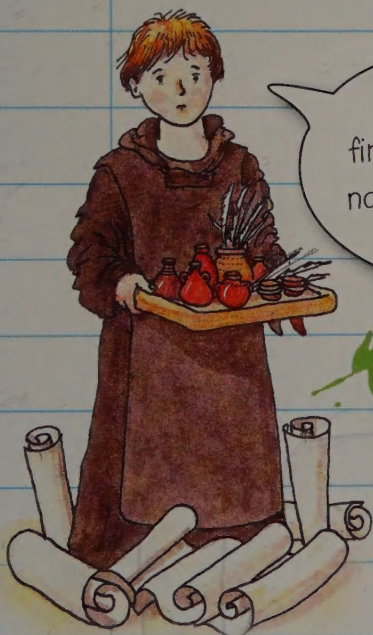
The Celts lived in huts and kept dogs, cattle, sheep and pigs.

They left behind burial mounds, which also served as places for worship and important gatherings.

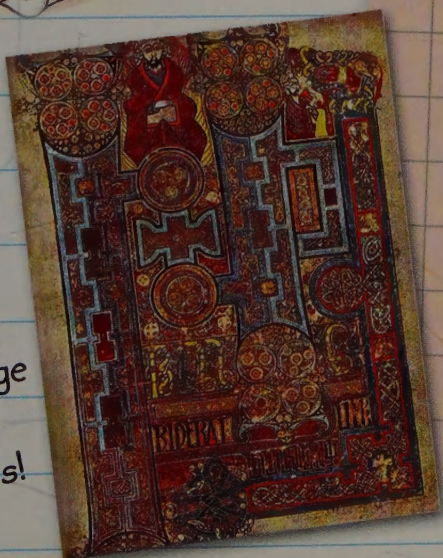


Design your own

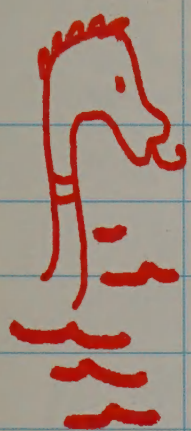
By the 6th century, Irish monks were writing religious manuscripts. In those days printing had not been invented, so everything was done by hand. The pictures and the first letter of every page were painted in bright colours and covered in real gold. Decorating a manuscript in this way was called illumination.



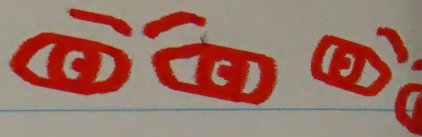
Illuminate the first letter of your name in the space below.



This amazing illuminated page is from the Book of Kells!



Look, listen, sniff



In the 9th century,
a fleet of 60 Viking
longboats sailed up
the River Liffey and
attacked Dublin.

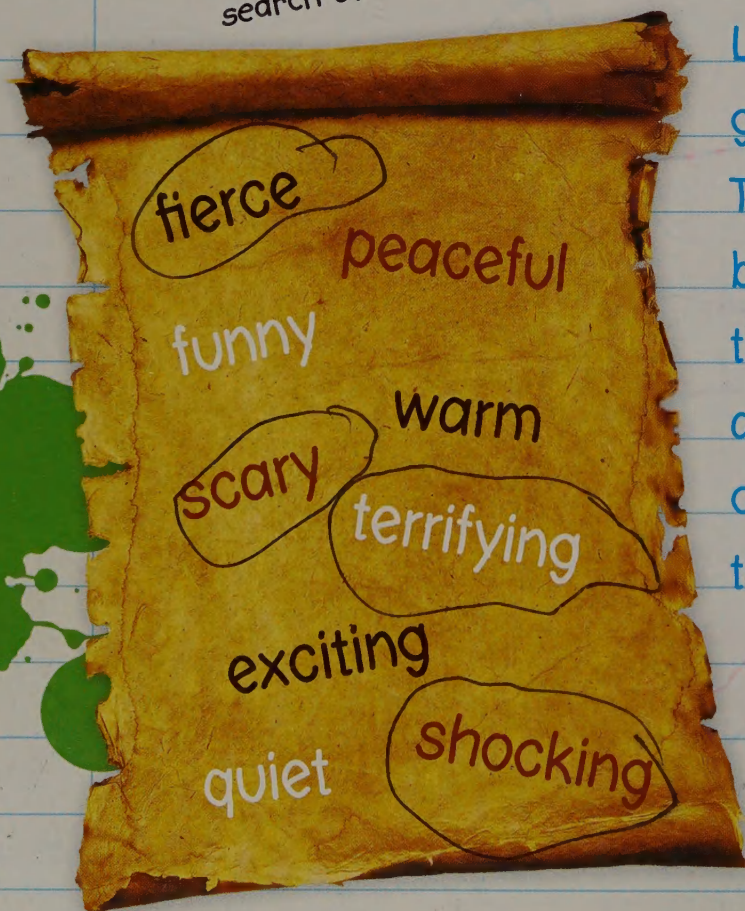
The locals drove them
away but the Vikings
returned with an even
bigger fleet.

The Vikings were warrior
farmers who came in
search of new land.



Look at this picture of longships
gliding up the River Liffey.

Try to imagine what it would
be like to be the young girl in
the picture. Choose words to
describe the scene and draw
circles around them. Can you
think of any more?



The Viking
invaders came from
Scandinavia.

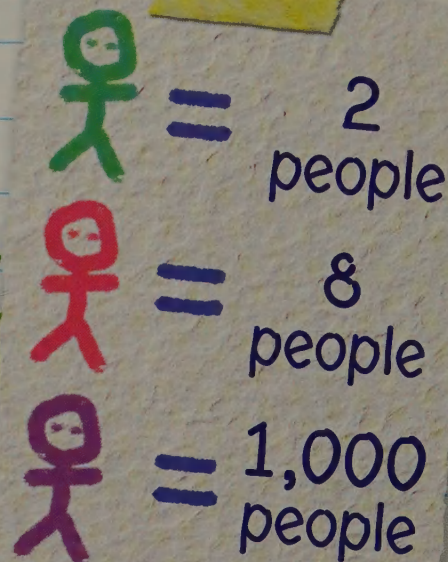


How many?

Key to the
number puzzle

The Vikings arrived with farmers
and traders and soon made Dublin
into an important market town.

Solve this number puzzle
to find out how many people
lived in Dublin by the year 1000.



$$\text{Red stick figure} + \text{Green stick figure} \times \text{Purple stick figure} = \text{10,000 people}$$

What's my name?

In 1014, the Vikings of Dublin were defeated by
the Irish King at the Battle of Clontarf. The king's
name is written in backwards code below. Write
the letters in the correct order to reveal it.

The first letter in
each word has been
done for you.

NAIRB

ÚROB

→ Brian Bósc

The Vikings
and the Irish people
eventually learned to live
together peacefully.



You are history!

Under the Vikings, Dublin became a great trading port. The Vikings sold leather, wool and ironwork and brought silk and spices from as far away as Russia.

Viking craftsmen were highly respected.



Dear Olaf,

My father carves buckles from bone and sells them to the leather workers up on the hill. He usually works with pig bones or deer antlers, but he once bought a walrus tusk. It came from the frozen north, and the skull was still attached! Yuck!

Today, he's asked me to sell some buckles to the beltmakers. It's a long way through the busy town, but it's easy to find the leather district – it stinks! Round the corner I can hear the tap, tap of the jewellers. And down on the quay are the merchants and boat-builders. I love to watch the ships unloading!

If I'm quick, my father might let me keep some of the scraps from the leather workers. I'm going to try to make them into laces and sell them to the shoemakers – isn't that a good idea?!

Here is an imaginary account written by a young Dubliner called Olaf. Write a letter back to Olaf, describing a walk through modern Dublin.

Match up

Here's a clue...
look at the first letters of
the words to help you.

Many everyday Irish and English words
come from Viking words. Draw lines to match up
the Viking word with the modern English word.

Gairdin	Market
Larla	Earl
Margadh	Anchor
Ancaire	Garden
Bád	Shilling
Scilling	Boat

Can you lend
me a scilling?

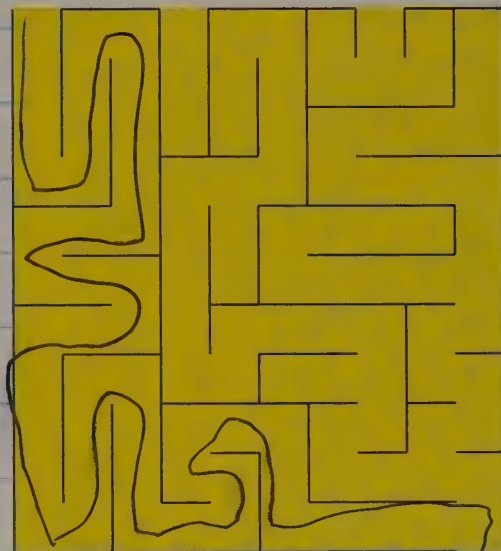
A-mazing

Archaeologists have found all sorts
of Viking remains in Dublin. They
have even found a settlement where
house after house had been stacked
up on top of each other. Work your
way through the maze to find out the
name of this Viking settlement.

Wood
Quay

Dalkey
Island

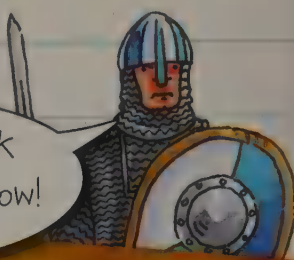
Fitzwilliam
Square



Start

Making sense of the past

In 1166, King Dermot MacMurrough of Ireland asked Henry II of England to help him defeat his arch enemy, Tigernán Ua Ruairc. A Norman army led by Lord Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare came to King Dermot's aid, but their help came at a price. To find out what the price was, draw lines between the words to make sense of the sentence on the scroll.



We don't work for free, you know!

The Normans conquered most of Ireland and turned Dublin into a little part of England.

Work it out

Here's a clue...
archers use bows and arrows.

Lord Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare was nicknamed Strongbow. Why do you think this was? Tick the correct answer.



He was very good at archery.

☐

He was very strong.

☒

He wore bows in his hair.

☐

What happened next?

Dublin thrived under Norman rule. Many great buildings were built, new laws allowed traders and craftsmen to form guilds, and people were encouraged to live in harmony. However, there were also problems. Put these events in the correct order by numbering the circles from 1 to 5.



Here's a clue...
use the dates to
help you

1215 Dublin
Castle was built.

A

3



It's going to
be a magnificent
cathedral!

B

1283 Christchurch
Cathedral burnt down.

4

C

1191 Work started
on St Patrick's
Cathedral.

2

D

1169 Normans
conquered Ireland.

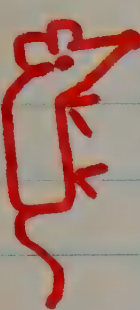
1

5

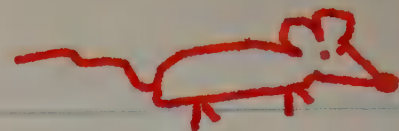
1348 The Black
Death (plague)
hit Dublin.

E





Read all about it



Tudor Dublin was a busy and smelly place. There were no sewers and few toilets. People threw waste out of windows, pigs roamed the streets and there was dung and litter everywhere.

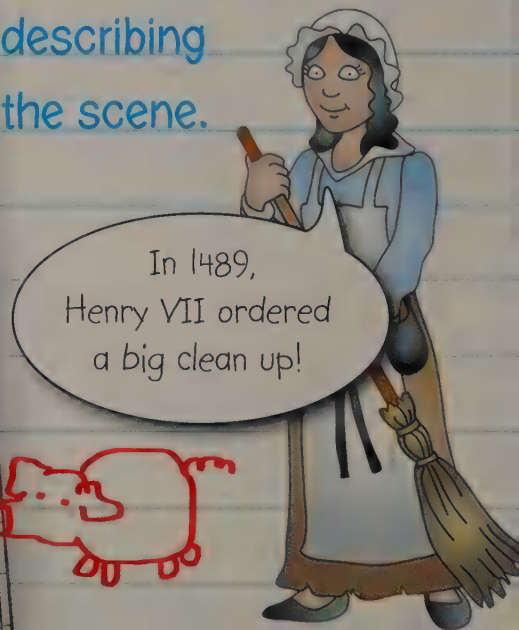


What a Stink!

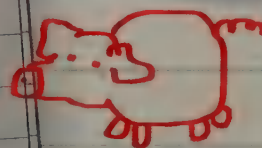
garbage was
landing on people's
heads. People are
stepping in dung.
Be careful

Look at this picture of a filthy street.

Imagine you are a news reporter and write a short article describing the scene.



In 1489,
Henry VII ordered
a big clean up!



Reveal the past

By the 15th century, only Dublin and the surrounding area were loyal to the English king. In the mid-16th century, Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church and set up the Protestant Church. Monasteries were torn down and their lands and treasures taken away. Answer the questions to fill in the spaces and reveal the name of the area surrounding Dublin.

1. The name of the Church established by Henry VIII, beginning with 'P'.
2. The religious buildings destroyed by Henry VIII's men.
3. The city that this book is all about.
4. What was taken away from the Catholic Church, as well as land?

All the words you need to finish the crossword are on this page.

What a handsome chap I am!



Fill in the spaces to reveal the answer in the yellow squares.

			1.											
2.														
3.														
4.														

Henry VIII

How many?

Ireland was in turmoil during the 16th and 17th centuries, with the English and Irish battling for control of the land. The English built many new castles and towers around Dublin to protect the city. Around how many were built? Solve this puzzle to find out.

Key to the number puzzle

 = 2 castles

 = 10 castles

 +  ×  = 120 castles

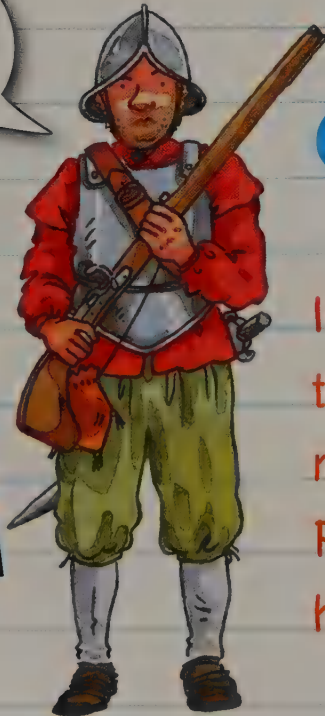
It was a very bloody campaign, and many people were killed.

Code breaker

In 1649, Ireland was conquered by the English army. It was led by the man who would later become the Protestant ruler of England. What was his name? Crack the code to find out.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
H	I	J	K	L	M	N
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
V	W	X	Y	Z		
22	23	24	25	26		

Key to the code



15 12 9 22 5 18

OLIVER

3 18 15 13 23 5 12 12

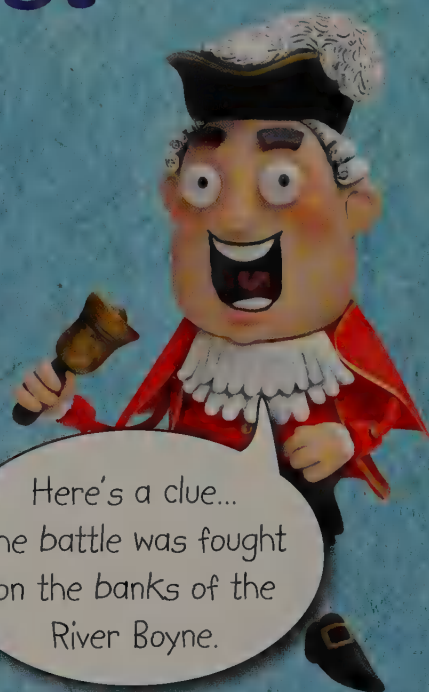
CROMWELL

Unscramble the past

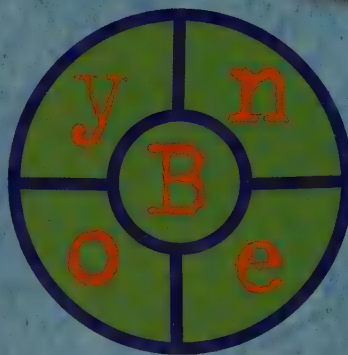
In 1690, English Protestants once again defeated Irish Catholics at a famous battle. It was fought between two rivals for the English, Scottish and Irish thrones. Starting with the letters in the middle, unscramble these word circles to discover the name of the battle and the two rivals.

Luckily, Dublin escaped most of the bloodshed.

After the battle, harsh new laws made life very difficult for Catholics in the city.



Here's a clue...
the battle was fought
on the banks of the
River Boyne.



1. Battle of the Boyne



2. Protestant King
William



3. Catholic King
James



Then and now

By the 18th century, Dublin was a prosperous place with broad streets, leafy squares and grand houses. Look at this picture of two footmen carrying a sedan chair through a Georgian Street. Compare it to a modern Dublin street. What has changed?

Look at the clothes and vehicles!

Same

Different
no cars
Sedon
chairs

Take the next left, please!

In just 100 years,
Dublin tripled
in size.



History detective

What a wonderful man!

In 1742, the composer Handel visited Dublin and performed his famous work 'Messiah' for the very first time. This report from the Dublin Journal shows that Handel was very generous. Read the extract, and then answer the questions.

The performance was a huge success!

All the answers you need are here, so look carefully!

"On Tuesday last, Mr. Handel's Sacred Grand Oratorio, *the Messiah*, was performed at the New Musick Hall in Fishamble Street... there were about 700 people in the Room and the sum collected for charity amounted to about 400 pounds."

1. Where did Handel perform?

New musick hall

2. How many people attended the concert?

700

3. How much money was raised for charity?

400 pounds

True or false?

In 1845, the Great Famine struck Ireland. One in three Irish people lived on nothing but potatoes, so when the crop failed, millions starved. Within a year, people were pouring into Dublin. On the roads into Dublin, guards failed to turn the crowds back. Soon thousands of people were starving on the city streets. Many sailed to America or England.



Read the sentences below. Draw a circle round two sentences that are false.

A

One in three Irish people ate nothing but potatoes.

B

Dublin had plenty of food for everyone.

C

The Great Famine hit Ireland in 1845.

D

Many people left Dublin for America.

E

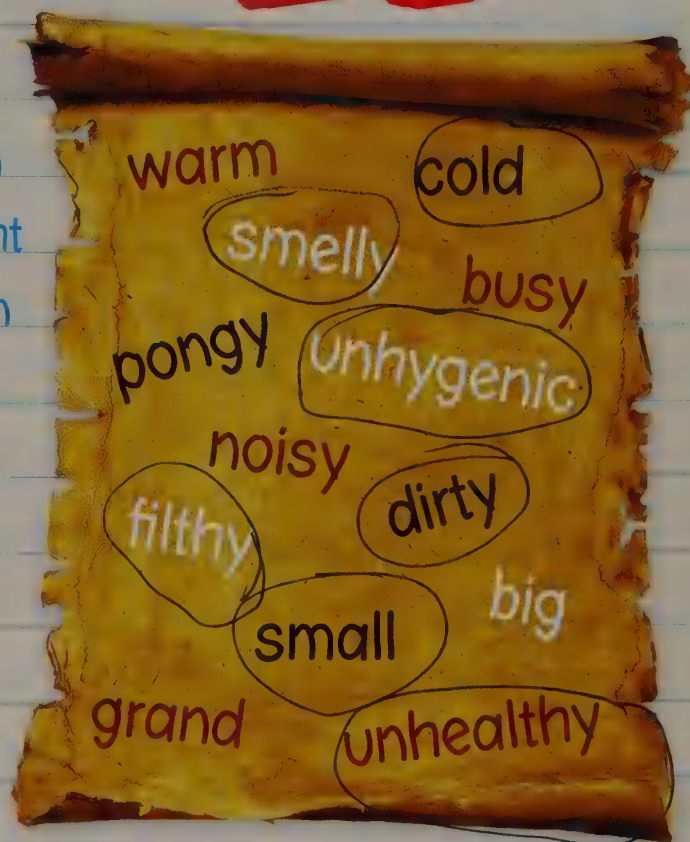
All Irish people ate well.

So many people died on the ships leaving Dublin that they were called 'coffin ships'.



Look, listen, sniff

The Great Famine lasted from 1845 to 1848. Afterwards, Dublin was a changed place. One in eight Irish people had died and a million or more had left. But Dublin had more people than ever. Swarms of beggars roamed the streets, and up to 100 people crowded into homes built for one family. Dublin became home to some of the worst slums in Europe.



Look at this picture of a toilet shared by up to 10 families. Choose words to describe what you see and draw circles around them. Can you think of any more?

Pooh - smells like Dad's been in here!

It's so unhygienic - there's no running water to wash your hands.

I'm out of here before I catch something nasty.



Wordsearch

Despite the Great Famine, transport, health and medicine were about to improve.

In 1834, the railway came to Dublin, and new suburbs appeared along the coast.

Dublin got its first horse-drawn tram in 1872. New waterworks provided clean water and the city sewers were improved.

However, few houses had bathrooms or electricity until the 1920s.

Can you find these words in the grid below? They run forwards, backwards, diagonally, up and down.



FAMINE

RAILWAY

SUBURBS

TRAM

WATERWORKS

HEALTH

SEWERS

ELECTRICITY

E	O	V	T	A	D	L	A	P	R	T
L	S	A	R	H	T	L	A	E	H	E
E	L	K	A	A	X	I	T	A	T	I
C	F	T	R	F	I	M	A	R	T	S
T	A	A	M	O	G	L	L	D	C	R
R	M	G	G	A	W	E	W	D	C	E
I	I	T	E	L	G	R	I	A	T	W
C	N	G	N	U	A	T	E	J	Y	E
I	E	U	O	P	T	I	L	T	S	S
T	S	S	U	B	U	R	B	S	A	B
Y	I	S	S	T	S	L	J	J	I	W

Fill me in

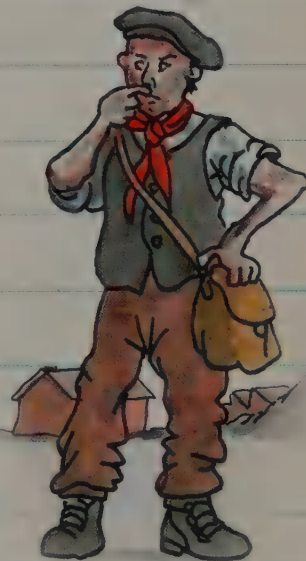
It was founded in 1759,
and is famous for making a black
drink with a creamy head.

Life was incredibly tough for the working class in Victorian Dublin. Regular work was hard to find unless you were lucky enough to get a job in the big brewery. Fill in the letters in the spaces below to reveal the name of this world-famous brewery.

G I N S

U N E S

The brewery is
still going today!



Work it out

The Dublin and
Kingstown Railway
linked the port
to Dublin.

Dún Laoghaire, situated ten kilometres from Dublin, has a major port which was built between 1817 and 1859. During the Victorian age, the port was known by a different name. What was it? Tick the correct answer.

Kingstown

Newport

Victoria



You are history!

Not everyone in Victorian Dublin was poor. The 19th century saw the rise of Dublin's middle class. Here is an imaginary account of a shopping trip by a young middle class girl called Florence. Write a letter back to Florence, telling her about one of your shopping trips in Dublin.

Dearest Grandmama,

Last weekend, I went into town with Nanny. She was very upset when my best outfit got dirty, but it wasn't my fault. The roads were very dusty! We caught the omnibus at Rathmines. The streets were noisy and busy. One street seller screamed "Umbrellas to mend!" right in my ear. Then a milk cart got stuck in the tracks. The horses pulling the tram got restless and started stamping and snorting. The driver had to work hard to calm them down. When we got into town, Nanny went to buy some tea. The shop assistants looked very smart in their white coats. Finally I persuaded her to take me to the New Mart - it's huge! There were five floors, and I got lost. Nanny was quite red in the face when she found me! I hope you visit soon.

Love,

Florence

Dear Florence,

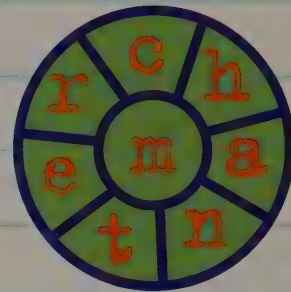
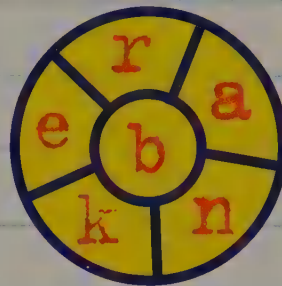
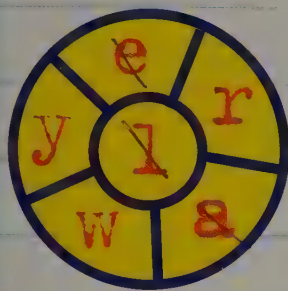
McSwiney

Delany's New Mart was one of the world's first department stores.



Unscramble the past

Middle class Dubliners were mainly Protestants with well-paid jobs. To find out what some of them worked as, unscramble these words, starting with the letter in the middle.



1. Leary 2. doctor 3. banker 4. chance

Making sense of the past

In 1891, a French visitor, Madame de Bovet, wrote a guidebook to Dublin. To discover how she described the terrible conditions in the slums, draw lines between the words so that the sentence makes sense.

Isawadozenhuman
beingscrowdedin
toaspacenot
fifteenfeetsquare.
Withinthisspace
foodisprepared...
theymusteatand
drink.

Newspapers and letters
from the time tell us a lot
about conditions, too.



Read all about it

For many years the Irish people fought for independence from British rule. Then, on Easter Monday 1916, a small group took over Dublin's Post Office. They were no match for the British forces who surrounded them and bombarded them with machine gun fire.



Rebels under fire!

Look at this picture of the rebels under siege. Imagine you are a news reporter and write a short article describing the events.

This became known as the Easter Rising.

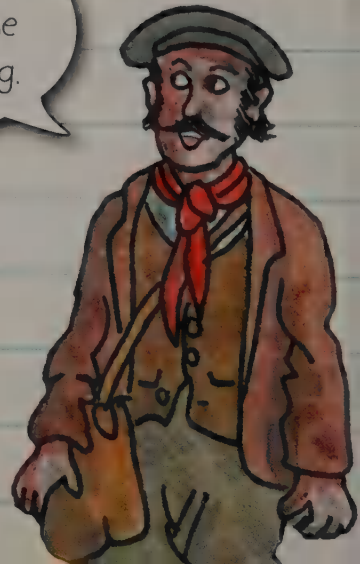


Chart buster

After the Easter Rising in 1916, British troops executed Irish rebels at Kilmainham Gaol. Cross out the squares in the panel to reveal how many rebels were killed.

	1	2	3	4
A	1	2	3	4
B	5	6	7	8
C	9	10	11	12
D	13	14	15	16

A1 B2 D2 B3 C1 A4 A2 D1 C2 A3 C4 D3 C3 B1 B4

These executions enraged the Irish people.

New rebel forces began carrying out attacks on the British.

What's my name?

In the 1920s, Sackville Street was renamed after this rebel leader.

In 1921, a treaty was signed that split Ireland in two. Southern Ireland gained independence, whilst Northern Ireland remained part of Great Britain. The name of the Irish rebel leader who signed this treaty is written in backwards code below. Write the letters in the correct order to reveal his name.

The first letter in each word has been done for you.

LEAHCIM SNILLOC

M----- C-----



What do you think?

Many rebels wanted independence for all Ireland, and civil war broke out. It lasted only a year but it left Dublin battered. Much of the city was rebuilt, with the slums being replaced by new suburbs. Here's your chance to write what you think about Dublin today.



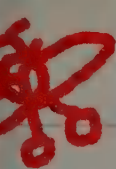
Leinster House was chosen as the meeting place for the new Irish government.

Things I like
about Dublin.

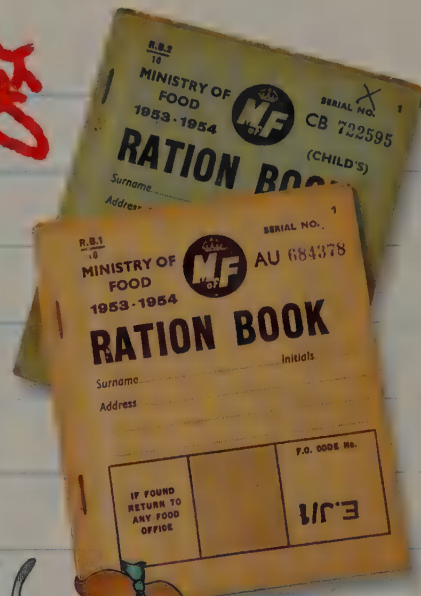
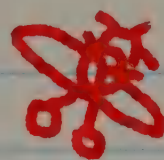
Things I don't like
about Dublin.

I like
this book!





Reveal the past

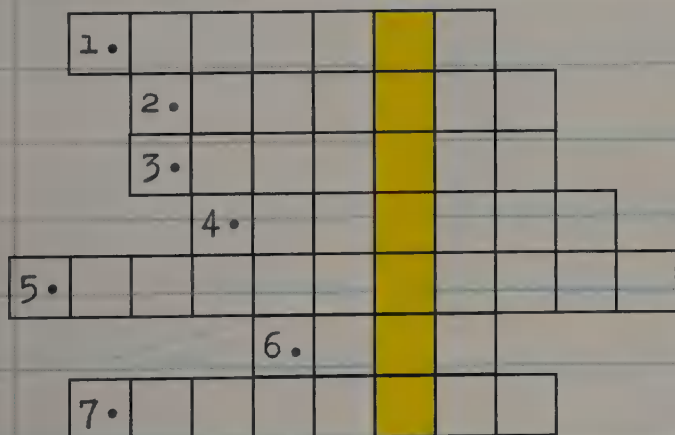


Dublin was neutral in World War Two. It escaped being badly bombed, but there were petrol and food shortages. People used ration books to buy butter, tea and bread. People supplemented rations by growing vegetables on allotments in Phoenix Park. Oranges and bananas were impossible to get hold of. There were even men who searched for houses using too much gas. What were these men called?



All the answers can be found on this page!

Fill in the spaces to reveal the answer in the yellow square.



1. People couldn't get hold of this citrus fruit.
2. The name of the city this book is about.
3. The name of the book used to buy food during the war, starting with 'R'.
4. Dublin was not badly ----- in the war.
5. Plots of land where people grew vegetables.
6. This hot drink was rationed.
7. Dublin didn't take sides in World War Two. It was -----.

_____ men

Round about Dublin

This map shows
Dublin today. Can you
find these historic
buildings and places?

1. Leinster House
2. Guinness Brewery
3. Phoenix Park
4. Dublin Castle
5. Custom House
6. Ha'penny Bridge
7. Trinity College
8. Christchurch Cathedral
9. Spire of Dublin
10. Merrion Square
11. Kilmainham Gaol

Collect a letter from
each place you find.
Write the letters in
the spaces below to
spell out a sentence.

I l o v e
D u b l i n





The Dublin Spire was built to celebrate the millennium.



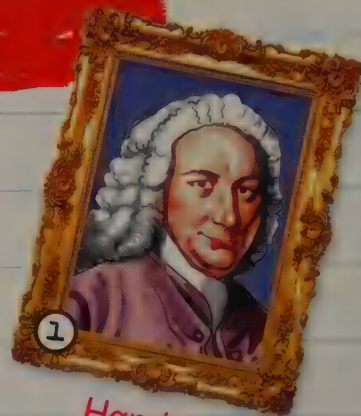
Temple Bar is very popular with tourists.



I'm a celebrity

Dublin's next big celebrity!

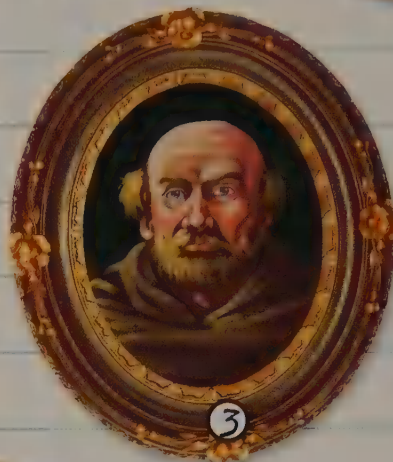
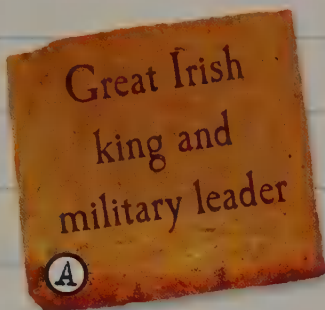
Over the centuries many famous and important people have visited or lived in Dublin. Draw lines to match each of these local celebrities with their 'fame'.



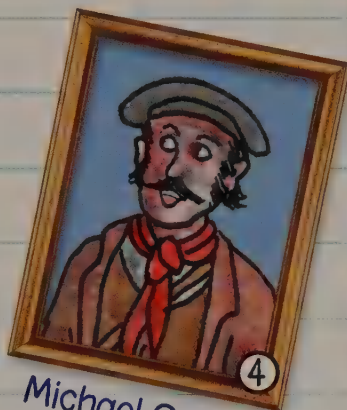
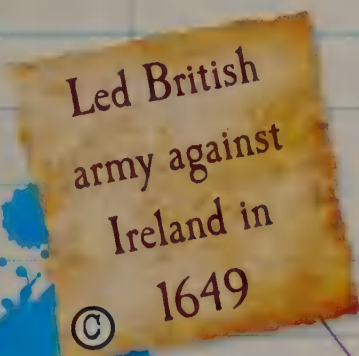
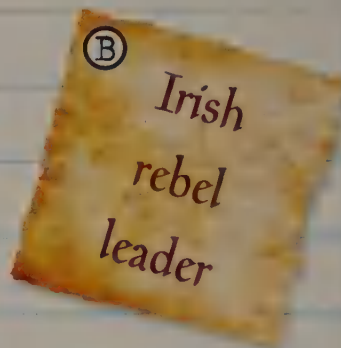
Handel



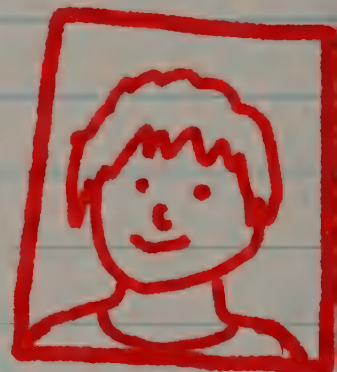
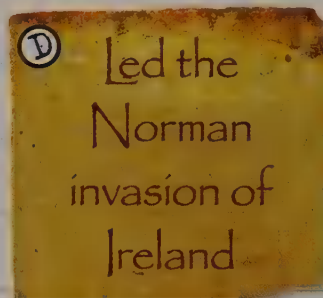
Strongbow



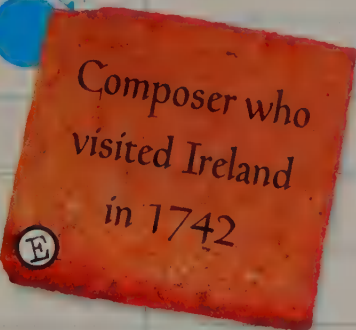
Saint Patrick



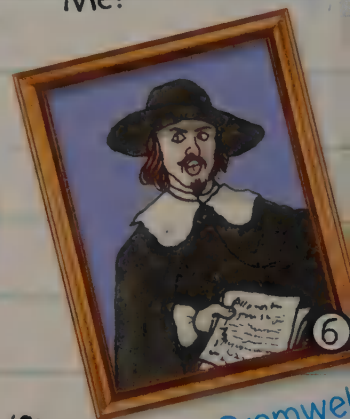
Michael Collins



Me!



King Brian Ború



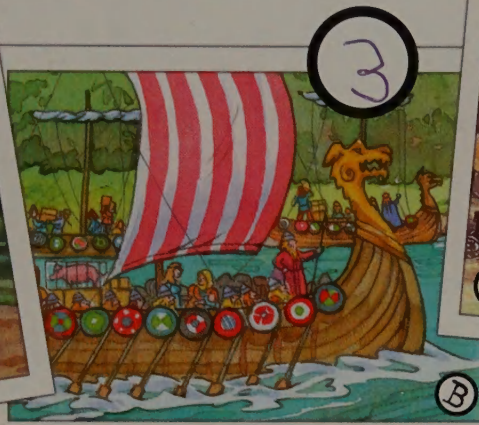
Oliver Cromwell

What happened next?

Number the picture boxes to put these events in the history of Dublin in the correct order.



Saint Patrick lands in Ireland.



Vikings invade the town.



Oliver Cromwell's men invade Ireland.

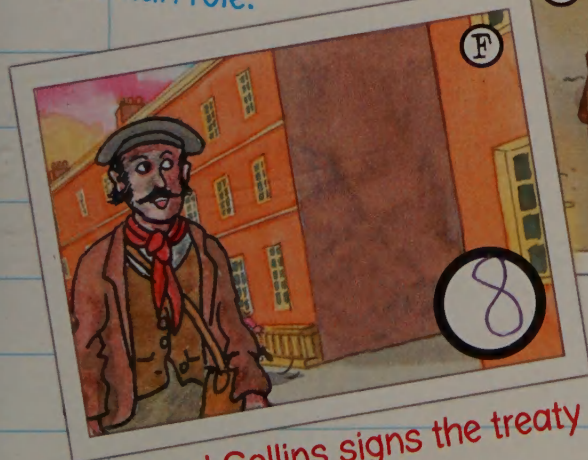


Dublin thrives under Norman rule.



What a lot of history!

Henry VII orders a clean-up of Tudor Dublin.



Michael Collins signs the treaty that splits Ireland in two.



The Great Famine hits Ireland.

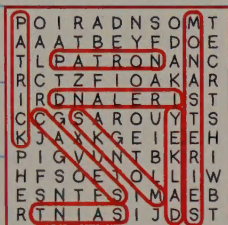


The Celts settle in Dublin.

Answers

page 2 Unscramble the past: 1. grain, 2. dogs,
3. metal, 4. wool
Fill me in: BLACK POOL

page 3 Wordsearch:

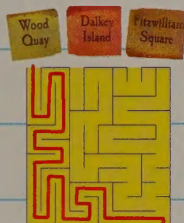


page 4 Spot the fake: clock

page 7 How many: 10,000 people
What's my name: Brian Ború

page 9 Match up: Gairdín – Garden, Lárta – Earl,
Margadh – Market, Ancaire – Anchor, Báid – Boat,
Scilling – Shilling

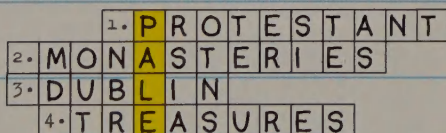
A-mazing:



page 10 Making sense of the past: The Normans conquered
most of Ireland and turned Dublin into a little part of England.
Work it out: He was very good at archery.

page 11 What happened next: 1D, 2C, 3A, 4B, 5E

page 13 Reveal the past:



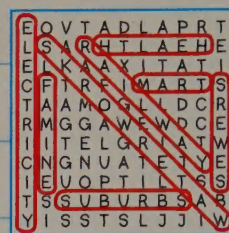
page 14 How many: More than 40 castles.
Code breaker: OLIVER CROMWELL

page 15 Unscramble the past: 1. Battle of the Boyne,
2. Protestant King William, 3. Catholic King James.

page 17 History detective: 1. New Musick Hall, Fishamble
Street, Dublin, 2. 700 people, 3. About 400 pounds.

page 18 True or false: False facts – B and E.

page 20 Wordsearch:



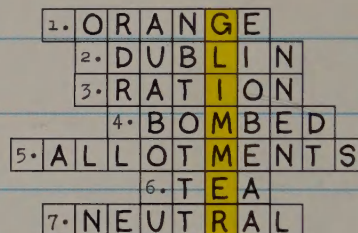
page 21 Fill me in: GUINNESS
Work it out: Kingstown

page 23 Unscramble the past: 1. lawyer, 2. doctor,
3. banker, 4. merchant

Making sense of the past: I saw a dozen human beings
crowded in to a space not fifteen feet square. Within this
space food is prepared... they must eat and drink.

page 25 Chart buster: D4 – 16
What's my name: Michael Collins

page 27 Reveal the past:



pages 28/29 Round about Dublin: I LOVE DUBLIN

page 30 I'm a celebrity: A5, B4, C6, D2, E1, F3

page 31 What happened next: 1H, 2A, 3B, 4D, 5E, 6C,
7G, 8F

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↑
After the cup final!



Pincher, my first crab!



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wordsearches



So, how well
did you know
Dublin?

true or
false?

It's time to check
your answers!

-  The Book of Kells has illuminated pages decorated by Irish monks.
-  Saint Patrick helped to bring Christianity to Ireland.
-  The name of the Viking settlement is Wood Quay.
-  Christchurch Cathedral was burnt down in 1283.
-  One in three Irish people lived on nothing but potatoes.

Written and edited by Kath Smith
Designed by Fiona Hajee

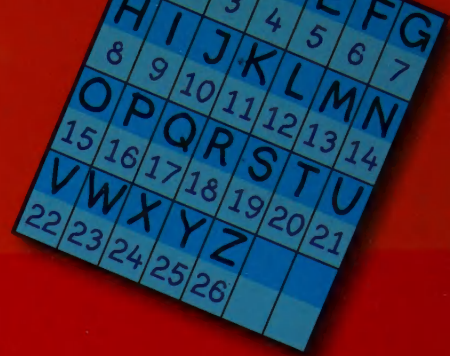
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Dublin Activity Book



code breakers

It's time for you to become a history investigator! These puzzles are designed to challenge your brain, skills and knowledge about your very own town.

TRUE OR FALSE? ★ WHAT HAPPENED NEXT?

CODE BREAKER ★ I'M A CELEBRITY

LOOK, LISTEN, SNIFF ★ CHART BUSTER

THEN AND NOW ★ YOU ARE HISTORY!



mazes

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